

BOARD OF HEALTH

AMENDMENT TO THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

PASSED

Donation of Seventy Dollars
by Engine Company
No. 2.

Interesting Extracts From Agent
Meyers' Letters.

The board of health met at 3 P.M. Wednesday.

There were present President W. O. Smith, Theo. F. Lansing, Dr. Andrews, John Ena, J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., C. B. Reynolds, agent of the board, and Collector-General James B. Castle. The latter gentleman was present on the invitation of President Smith.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved after correction.

The president suggested that as Mr. Castle was present the proposed amendment to the quarantine regulations, introduced at last meeting, be taken up. He stated that as objections had been raised at the last meeting to the original amendment, as to the expense of meeting incoming sailing vessels, he had added a proviso to the original, which he read therewith as follows:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved that section 20 of quarantine regulations of 1891, be amended so as to read:

20. Vessels arriving from an Asiatic port, or from any port reported to be infected with cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, plague, or any other disease deemed by the board of health to be dangerous to the public health, or vessels carrying passengers, whether steamers or sailing vessels, if under fourteen days from the last foreign port of call, shall not enter any port of the Hawaiian Islands until permission is granted by the port physician, or a duly accredited officer of the board of health. Such vessels if refused entry shall be anchored in quarantine at such places as may be chosen by the pilot, under direction of the port physician, and remain at such anchorage until changed or admitted into port by the board of health.

Provided, however, that in the case of a sailing vessel arriving under fourteen days from the last foreign port of call, and not having any such dangerous disease on board, the pilot may bring her into port and anchor her; but no person shall be allowed to land from such vessel until permission is granted by the port physician.

The amendment, if passed, would reduce the expenses of incoming sailing vessels from \$25 to \$15.

Considerable discussion took place as to the relative risks of the importation of disease by sailing vessels and steamers.

Collector-General Castle said he wished to point out the matter of boarding steamers was one of custom and not of law, except those coming from Asiatic ports. In speaking of the use of the custom house boat by the board of health, Mr. Castle said he thought it was necessary for the board to have a boat of its own, as sailing vessels were now often coming in without pilots. He cited several sailing vessels which had lately come in without a pilot and stated the custom was increasing. He had lately sent pilots out who had been obliged to chase vessels around to get aboard, when the pilot was told his services were not required. The law provided the pilots should sign the vessel's bill of health. He was of the opinion the customs and health departments should be separated. Should this be done the pilots would not be obliged to board vessels unless they were signaled for as provided by law. As it now is all that often takes a pilot to a vessel is the bill of health.

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that as both sailing vessels and steamers often brought transhipped Chinese here from foreign ports there was a continuous danger of introducing smallpox, if any vessel was allowed to enter without an officer of the board being on hand.

President Smith again read the proposed amendment and explained its purport.

Collector-General Castle suggested that perhaps the safest and speediest way to settle the matter would be for the board of health to pass a law, similar to that of the United States, providing that a duly authorized officer of the board should visit and inspect every foreign vessel entering the Honolulu harbor.

President Smith read section 20 of the quarantine regulations which it was proposed to amend.

Mr. Ena said the charges of the port physician should be reduced and he should be obliged to visit all incoming vessels.

President Smith explained that it cost just as much to board a sailing vessel as a steamer. The duties of the pilots could not be changed by a regulation of the board as they were a matter of statutory law. It was his opinion the present amendment could not reach the pilot question. On the other hand there was nothing to prevent the board from ordering the port physician to board all vessels entering this port.

Collector-General Castle again pointed out the law did not always provide a pilot should board a vessel, and in the case of some sailing vessels a substitute could be appointed by the board of health. He thought a regulation should be passed that when a vessel does not take a pilot, she should await a health officer before entering the harbor. Nine-tenths of the sailing vessels which came were preceded by the date of their departure from San Francisco.

Mr. Lansing pointed out the difficulties which might arise unless the board of health had a representative aboard of every incoming vessel.

President Smith said if the board sent a representative aboard of every vessel, it would necessarily increase the expense of incoming vessels.

Mr. Ena said he thought it would be well to pass the proposed amendment without the proviso.

President Smith said he was opposed to this. At the last meeting, Mr. Ena had convinced him of the necessity of the proviso by a strong argument, and he thought it should be included in the amendment.

After further discussion, Mr. Ena moved the amendment with the proviso pass.

Unanimously carried.

President Smith stated that he had a donation of \$70 from engine company No. 2. The amount was money contributed by Messrs. J. S. Walker (deceased), \$25; C. O. Berger, \$25; F. W. Macfarlane, \$10; and Hyman Bros., \$10, to aid in the purchase of a team of horses for the company. The government has since assumed the responsibility and the gentlemen who had contributed the amount had refused to receive it back. The members of the company therefore had decided to donate it to the board of health for the use of needy lepers at the settlement.

The board ordered that the donation be accepted and that the secretary of the board tender thanks therefor to the company.

The report of Inspector Jones was read which contains the following statement relating to the fluke disease among cattle:

The animals from which these livers were taken were shipped to South Kona, Hawaii, in July, 1887, from a ranch on this island where the fluke disease is prevalent. They were re-shipped here last week with other cattle from Kona. Their livers showed all the signs of fluke, being discolored, with the gall ducts thickened and incriminated, but although carefully examined, none of the parasites could be found. Evidently those that were in the animals when they left Oahu had either died or passed off. There was no sign of the disease in the livers of any of the other cattle from the same ranch. The hog ranches are in the usual condition and the animals healthy.

In reply to a question by President Smith Dr. Andrews said he had made arrangements to send to New Zealand for fresh vaccine virus by the next steamer.

While this subject was under discussion Mr. Reynolds presented a letter, through the favor of Dr. W. T. Monarrat, from the doctor in charge of the vaccine farm at Hongkong, explaining the mode of raising virus there.

The president then read a long letter from agent Meyers at the leper settlement from which the following extracts are taken:

Will you kindly inform me if the board has now set a limit as to the number of patients, outside of the hospital and home, which Dr. Goto may take under treatment and issue medicines, because I am receiving applications from lepers, asking for Dr. Goto's medicines, etc.

I fear, if no limit is set, this matter will never take an end, etc.

A young man, a half Japanese, a leper, by name of Umiumi, is missing since the 17th inst., at the settlement. He is wanted for larceny.

Mr. Hutchison also informs me that some Japanese medicines are being stolen, and Mr. Hutchison thinks this has been going on for some time. The matter will be investigated, and I will refer again to it as soon as we know all about it.

The district judge, D. Kalaokalani, seems to think that the inhabitants of the kuleanas can harbor lepers on their premises, and do not come under the law of 1892: "An act to facilitate the segregation of lepers," etc., approved July 7, 1892. Will you kindly see Mr. W. O. Smith, the attorney-general, about the matter. I understand that the judge has written to the chief justice and to the attorney-general for advice in the matter.

Why people living at Kalaupapa, on their own lands, should differ from people living elsewhere is not plain to me. I put up a notice of warning, and they cannot claim ignorance. But the judge seems to think because Kalaupapa is so close to the settlement that this makes a difference. The other kokua suspect, Kamaka, goes by this Mokoli, I hope in time to be examined with the others.

At the conclusion of the reading President Smith stated that several thousand dollars had been received from the government for due bills at the leper settlement, with which supplies for the store at that place could be purchased for the present. In connection with this subject he wished to state that another invoice of Japanese medicine had arrived by the last steamer which had not been ordered by the board. This matter would be brought up later.

In reply to Mr. Meyers' inquiry the board ordered that as the appropriation for the Dr. Goto treatment expires March 31st, next, no more lepers should be admitted to the treatment at present as, upon Dr. Goto's statement, it would take from six months to a year to effect a cure.

The application of a leper to have the board of health lay on water to his house at the settlement was denied.

The president read the following letter from Dr. Oliver:

KALAWAO, Molokai,
Oct. 19, 1893.

His Ex. W. O. SMITH, President of Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—My report for the quarter ending September 30th is due, but upon this occasion there is nothing of much interest to report.

been free from epidemics. Some twenty cases of this disease occurred amongst children; three of whom were also attacked with pneumonia. No deaths. As the weather has been dry, leprosy fever has not been as prevalent as usual.

The usual daily routine, described in former reports, has been pursued, and the applications for medical treatment are frequent.

It is impossible to keep a correct record of the cases that have been treated or of the number of prescriptions dispensed, as the greater part of my work is done on the road—in the houses or at the doors of the sick. And as, with the above-mentioned exception, we have had but the one disease to deal with, a record of the proceedings of the resident physician would be extremely monotonous reading.

I am, yours respectfully,
RICHARD OLIVER,
Resident Physician,
Leper Settlement.

The board ordered that if the doctor has not preserved the data for the present report, that he will do so in the future and furnish the board with a detailed report hereafter.

A stand-up desk was ordered for the secretary of the board, subject to the approval of the executive officer.

The \$70 donated by Engine Company No. 2, on motion, was placed in the hands of the executive officer of the board to be used for needy lepers.

President Smith said he thought the executive officer of the board should make occasional visits to the leper settlement and report to the board of health.

After considerable discussion, it was ordered that Mr. Reynolds proceed at his earliest convenience to the settlement to inspect and report thereon to the board.

Carried.

The president stated that he had a number of seeds which the executive officer could plant while there, so that in a few years, if the planting was done with the opening of each wet season, the settlement would soon be supplied with wood.

At 4:45 the board adjourned.

NEW NATIVE RELIGION.

Mr. Kekipi Organizes a Church and is Chosen Pastor.

The Hoomana Naauao or Wise Religion seems to be prospering. This is a new sect started by a native hack-driver named J. Kekipi several months ago. The credulous natives have easily fallen in with his teachings. Kekipi has been holding services in Mr. J. E. Bush's church, on Printer's lane, which, by the way, was built by money subscribed by Christians.

Last Sunday, about fifty members of the new church were present, among them being L. W. P. Kanealii, J. K. Kaunamano, J. E. Bush, and J. Kalai, son of a well-known Bible student.

The chief event of the day was the election of a pastor for the new congregation. Messrs. L. W. P. Kanealii and J. Kekipi were the candidates, but the choice of the committee of five fell on Kekipi. The pastor elect will be ordained in the near future, but the committee is at a loss to know who will officiate at the ordination services.

Another subject which came up for discussion at the meeting was infant baptism, but the members differed from their Adventist brethren on the subject, and declared that infants ought to be baptized.

SIMPLY A SHORE DRILL.

But Some Natives Thought the Ex-Queen Was to be Restored.

Several hundred marines and sailors from the warships came ashore Wednesday morning and marched up Fort street to Hotel street and thence to Richard street, where they were lined up and put through the manual of arms and a few marching evolutions. They were then taken back to their respective ships.

The troops were in charge of Lieut.-Commander Logan, with Ensign Vogelgesang acting as adjutant. The other officers were Lieutenants Sharp, Prince, Hanum and Seabury, Ensigns Marvell and Knepper and Cadet Doddridge.

In some unknown way a few natives got the idea that a grand restoration was going to take place, and started hot foot for the ex-queen's residence, laden with leis to celebrate the occasion. The leis were used, but not for the purpose that they had been bought.

I was very severely taken with dysentery; I took a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy after each operation of the bowels, more than natural, for about thirty-six hours, and checked the complaint. It took about all of a small bottle to cure me, while two or three doses might cure an ordinary case. I found it would give me immediate relief from all pain in the bowels. T. M. BLACKWOOD, Friendship, Grant Par., La. For sale by all medicine dealers.

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